

Forms of Sulphur Compounds in the Bottom Deposits of SCV/20-126-2-44/64
the Marian Depression

reduction occur. This leads next to the formation of hydro-troilite, in which the iron oxide compounds bind the existing H₂S (Refs 1-1, 6, 8). The investigations carried out have shown that the sulphate reduction process up to H₂S, then the hydrotroilite - sulphur (free) - pyrite formation and the formation of sulphur, with its combined organic substance, follow the same natural laws, in the seas and in the oceans (Refs 5, 6). During the 27th voyage of the Institute's expedition-ship "Vityaz'" (see Association), a reduced grey mud with black interlayers, which contained hydrotroilite, was found 10830 meters deep in the sediment of the southern part of the Marian depression, covered by an about 55 cm thick layer of oxidized loamy diatomaceous mud. Based on the data given in table 1, a distribution diagram of the forms of sulphur compounds was plotted. On consideration of table 1 and the said curves, the following interrelation of the forms of sulphur compounds may be seen: During the sulphate reduction there forms in the sediments of the Marian depression: ferric sulphide (hydrotroilite) free sulphur, pyrite sulphur,

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Forms of Sulphur Compounds in the Bottom Deposits of SOV/20-126-2-44/64
the Marian Depression

and the sulphur connected with organic substance. As is already mentioned before, these processes do not differ in principle from those observed elsewhere, or from those described in publications. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 8 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut okeanologii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Oceanology of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: January 14, 1959, by N. M. Strakhov, Academician

SUBMITTED: January 7, 1959

Card 3/3

OSTROUMOV, E.A.; POMINA, L.S.

Sulfur compounds in bottom sediments of the northwestern Pacific.
Trudy Inst.okean. 32:206-214 '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Pacific Ocean--Sulfur compounds)

OSTROUMOV, E. A.; VOLKOV, I. I.

Forms of sulfur compounds occurring in bottom deposits of the
Pacific Ocean near New Zealand. Trudy Inst. okean. 42:117-124
(MIRA 13:10)

'60.

(Pacific Ocean--Sediments (Geology))
(Sulfur compounds)

PONOMAREV, Ardalion Ivanovich; OSTRUMOV, E.A., doktor khim.nauk,
otv.red.; VGLYNETS, M.P., red.izd-va; SUSHKOVA, L.A.,
tekhn.red.; LAUT, V.G., tekhn.red.

[Methods for a chemical analysis of siliceous and carbonaceous
rocks] Metody khimicheskogo analiza silikatnykh i karbonatnykh
gornykh porod. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1961. 413 p.
(MIR 14:4)

(Rocks, Carbonate)

(Rocks, Siliceous)

3/169/62/000/010/051/071
J228/J307

AUTHOR: Petelin, V. ... and Ustroumov, L.A.

TITLE: Geochemistry of the bottom sediments of the Sea of Okhotsk

PUBLISHER: Akademicheskiy zurnal, Geofizika, no. 10, 1962, 7,
abstract 10757 (in collection: Sovrem. osadki morey i okeanov, I., M. SSSR, 1961, 380-403)

NOTE: Research results, based on the data of expeditions of the Institut okeanologii M. SSSR (Institute of Oceanology, M. SSSR) in 1949-1953, are generalized. The chemical composition of the sediments is described, and the nature and the distribution patterns of a number of elements are established, as are their interrelation and ways of entry into the sea. The complex of chemical elements and compounds under consideration includes Fe, Ni, V, Cr, Mn, Mo and Ti, most of which enter the sea with the products of denudation and volcanism; and also CaCO₃, amorphous SiO₂, organic S, sulfidic S, and H₂S, the origin and formation of which is related

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Geochemistry of the water ...

J/169/62/000/010/024/071
J228/J367

biogeochemical processes in bottom soil and in the upper sediment layer.
The pedogenic distribution features and peculiarities characteristic
of the soil of Chernobyl are examined.

[Translator's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

OSTROUMOV, S. A.; TULEEV, I. I.; POMINA, L. S.

Distribution of different forms of sulfur compounds in bottom
sediments of the Black Sea. Trudy Inst. okean. 50: 3-16. 61
(Mar. 15:1)

(Black Sea--Sulfur compounds.)

OSTROUMOV, E.A.; VOLKOV, I.I.

Use of cinnamic acid in analytical chemistry. Report No.2:
Separation of titanium, zirconium, and thorium from manganese,
nickel, cobalt, and zinc. Zhur.anal.khim. 17 no.4:461-465
(MIRA 15:8)
Jl '62.

1. Institute of Oceanology, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(Metals--Analysis) (Cinnamic acid)

OSTROUmov, E.A.; VOLKOV, I.I.

Separation of titanium, zirconium, and thorium from manganese,
nickel, cobalt, and zinc by using cinnamic acid. Trudy Inst. okean.
(MIRA 1962)
54:170-181 '62.
(Metals--analysis) 'Cinnamic acid'

OSTROUMOV, E.A.; VOLKOV, I.I.

Use of cinnamic acid in analytical chemistry. Report 3:
Separation of indium and gallium from manganese, nickel,
cobalt, and zinc. Zhur. anal. khim. 18 no.1:52-57 Ja '63.
(MIRA 16:4)

1. Institute of Oceanology, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R.,
Moscow.

(Indium—Analysis) (Gallium—Analysis)
(Cinnamic acid)

OSTROUMOV, E.A.; VOLKOV, I.I.

Cinnamic acid in analytical chemistry. Report No.4: Determination
of beryllium and its separation from manganese, nickel, cobalt,
and zinc. Zhur. anal.khim. 18 no.12:1452-1456 D '63.
(MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR, Moskva.

OSTROUMOV, E.A.; VOLKOV, I.I.

Sulfates in the bottom sediments of the Black Sea. Trudy Inst. ocean.
67:92-100 '64. (VIRA 17:12)

Separation of indium and gallium from manganese, nickel, cobalt and
zinc with the help of cinnamic acid. Ibid.:141-150

A new method of gravimetric determination of beryllium and its separation
from manganese, nickel, cobalt and zinc with the help of cinnamic acid.
Ibid.:151-156

OSTROVSKY, E.A.; VIL'KOV, I.I.

Use of citram acid in analytical chemistry. Report No. 1:
Precipitation of uranium and its separation from manganese,
nickel, cobalt, and zinc. Anal. khim. i tekhnologiya
220-164. (MIFI A-171)

I. Institut geokhimi AN SSSR, Moscow.

L 22181-66 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)
ACC NR: AP6007933

IJP(c) JD/WB/HE

SOURCE CODE: UR/0065/66/000/003/0054/0057

AUTHOR: Nikolayeva, V. G.; Komarov, B. I.; Kolotushkina, Ye. V.; Medvedev, S. P.i
Ostroushchenko, M. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: High temperature corrosion of metals during combustion of distilled gas-tur-
bine fuels

SOURCE: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i mesha, no. 3, 1966, 54-57

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion, solid mechanical property, gas turbine fuel, turbine engine

ABSTRACT: The effect of sulfur content (0.3-2.4%) in vacuum distillation residue and diesel oil fuels on corrosion of gas-turbine metal blades was investigated in the 650-850°C range using a laboratory scale combustion unit. The test duration was 100 hrs. The corrosion of steel and alloy blades in a gas stream during combustion of the thermal catalytic cracking distillates is shown in figure 1. It was found in the cases of EI-598 nickel-based and EI-607 alloy steels and high-chromium EI-417 steel that the blade corrosion remains in 0.026-0.066 g/m²·hour limits for a wide range of sulfur content in vacuum residue fuels. For diesel oils the material loss remained within 0.038-0.073 g/m²·hour limits. For fuels containing 2.4% S and 0.007% ash, the in-

UDC: 665.521.3:620.193.5

Cord 1/2

L 22481-66

ACC NR: AP6007933

crease in gas temperature from 650° to 850°C resulted in an increase in deposit on

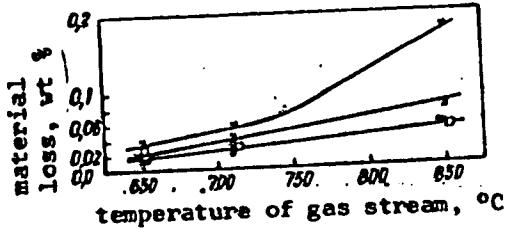


Fig. 1. ●--EI-607 steel; ○--EI-598 steel;
[]--EI-417 steel; ✕--EI-612 steel; V--1Kh18N9T
steel.

blades from 0.001 to 0.002-0.004 g/cm². At 850°C, both the low-sulfur gas turbine fuels and the diesel fuels had blade deposits equal to .0006-0.0026 g/cm². In general, fuels of various origins and FBP up to 480°C can be recommended for use as gas turbine fuels. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 21, 11 SUBM DATE: 00/

ORIG REF: 003/

OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 BK

AC 101 AP7012429

DOCID: UR'0075/66/021 009 1050 1057

AUTHOR: Ostroumov, E. A.; Volkov, I. I.

ORG: Institute of Oceanology, AN SSSR (Institut okeanologii AN SSSR)

TITLE: Use of cinnamic acid in analytical chemistry. Report 8. Precipitation of rare earth elements and Yttrium and their separation from manganese, nickel, cobalt, zinc, calcium, and magnesium

SOURCE: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 21, no. 9, 1966, 1050-1057

TOPIC TAGS: cinnamic acid, chemical precipitation, chemical separation, rare earth element, yttrium

SUB CODE: 07,11

ABSTRACT: To separate metals of the third analytical group, the authors used ammonium cinnamate, which quantitatively precipitates, upon heating, from weakly acidic solutions Fe, Al, Cr, Ti, Zr, Th, In, Ga, Be, U, and Sc, while Mn, Ni, Co, and Zn remain in solution and can thus be readily separated. The only slightly soluble compounds thus formed in most cases are crystalline basic cinnamate salts.

Solutions of the nitrates of rare earth elements and yttrium were prepared, beginning with the purest oxides verified by spectral analysis. The oxides were dissolved in concentrated HNO_3 with heating and the excess of the latter was

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UDC: 543.70

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ACC NR: AP7012429

removed by evaporation over a water bath. The residue was dissolved in water and brought to the required volume. A solution of Ce(III) was prepared from chemically pure cerium nitrate. The titers of the solutions were established by evaporation in platinum dishes of precisely measured volume with subsequent calcining of the residue to the oxide. The concentration of the solutions was about 1 mg of oxide per ml.

It was found that rare earth elements and yttrium are quantitatively precipitated by ammonium cinnamate from weakly acidic solutions with pH \sim 3.5 upon heating. The final pH value of the solution \sim 5.4. The precipitates are crystalline and correspond in composition to the normal cinnamate salts $R(C_6H_5CH:CHCOO)_3$, where R = rare earth element. Upon calcining, these compounds are converted into oxides. The authors thank N. V. Lizunov, in whose laboratory were carried out the spectral analysis of oxides of the rare earth elements and the determination of calcium and magnesium in them. They also thank G. M. Varshal, in whose laboratory was carried out the chromatographic analysis for the determination of the composition of the sum of rare earth elements. Orig. art. has: 7 tables. [JPRS: 40,422]

ACC 107 A. V. Gorbunov

SEARCHED: UNSEARCHED: SERIALIZED: FILED:

AUTHORS: Gorbunov, A. A.; Volkov, I. I.

ORG: Oceanology Institute, AN SSSR, Moscow (Institut okeanologii AN SSSR)

TITLE: Use of cinnamic acid in analytical chemistry. Report No. 9. Determination of rare earth elements and yttrium as a gravimetric form

SOURCE: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 22, no. 1, 1967, 30-33

TOPIC TAGS: rare earth compound, yttrium compound, cinnamic acid, gravimetric analysis

ABSTRACT: Conditions were determined under which rare earth elements and yttrium are precipitated by ammonium cinnamate on heating in the form of neutral salts of constant composition corresponding to the formula $R(C_6H_5CH:CHCOO)_3$, where R is the rare earth element or yttrium, no basic salts being formed. This is accomplished by adding the reagent quickly (ammonium cinnamate solution containing about 5% cinnamic acid) in substantial amounts with good stirring in order to have a sufficient initial concentration of reagent to counteract hydrolysis. The presence of ammonium salts in the solution does not affect the composition of the precipitate. The method permits the determination of very small amounts of rare earth elements and yttrium, since the cinnamate weighed has a fairly large molecular weight. The method can be used for analyzing special alloys where the rare earths are not in a mixture, but enter into

Card 1/2

UDC: 543.70

ACC NR: AP7008604

the composition of the alloy. It is particularly convenient for determining praseodymium and terbium, which on heating yield mixed oxides of frequently indeterminate composition. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 13May65/ ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7001050

SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/66/000/006/0148/0149

AUTHOR: Bredov, M.I.; Ostroumova, Ye.G.

ORG: Semiconductor Institute, AN SSSR, Leningrad (Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR)

TITLE: New variant of mass spectrometer with double focusing

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 6, 1966, 148-149

TOPIC TAGS: mass spectrometer, mass spectrum, ELECTROSTATIC FOCUS

ABSTRACT: A mass spectrometer is described which uses as the analyzing medium the uniform electrostatic field between plane condenser plates. A shaped beam of charged particles injected at 45° to the field direction will describe a parabolic path as shown in Fig. 1, such that the distance l' is a function of particle energy. Refocused with a magnetic field K ; energy spectra are then determined from apparatus geometry. Fig. 2

Card 1/3

UDC: 621.384.8

ACC NR: AP7001952

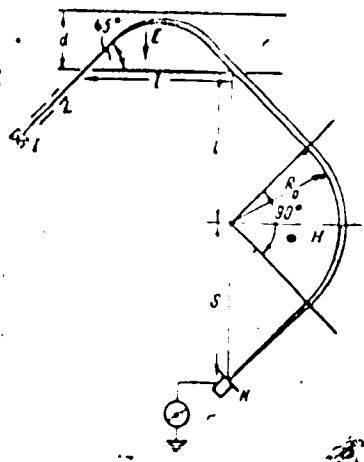


Fig. 1. Plane-condenser mass spectrometer

I - Particle source; L - beam shaping electrodes; K - collector.

is an overall view of a test model designed on the basis of $i = 17$ cm. Tests with an electron beam have verified the design calculations. To check for chromatic aberration, the velocity of the input electron beam

Card 2 / 3

ACC NR: AP7001952

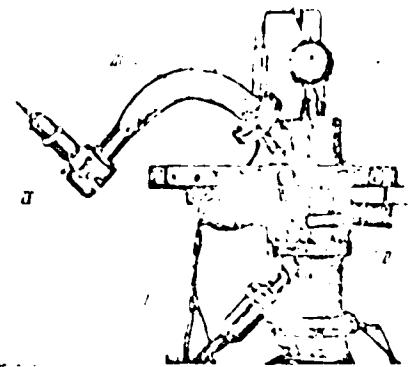


Fig. 2. Spectrometer model

I - Source and input optics, including a quadrupole lens;
II - condenser; III - magnetic analyzer portion, with mean curvature radius of 12.5 cm;
IV - collector.

was a-c modulated. This test showed accuracy was maintained at up to ±50 v excursions of a nominal 2-kv accelerating voltage. It was therefore concluded that the spectrometer would focus electrons having an initial energy spread of 5%. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [WA-75] [SH]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 20Dec65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001/
ATD PRESS: 5115

Card 3/3

ACC NR: AP7001090 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0439,76/0045/004/0481/0486

AUTHOR: Soldatkin, I. S.; Rudenchik, Yu. V.; Ostrovskiy, I. B.; Levoshina, A. I.

ORG: All-Union "Microbe" Antiplague Scientific Research Institute, Saratov (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy protivochumnyy institut "Mikrob"); Nukus Antiplague Station (Nukusskaya protivochumnaya stantsiya)

TITLE: Quantitative characteristics of the development of plague epizootic in *Rhombomys optimus* colonies

SOURCE: Zoologicheskiy zhurnal, v. 45, no. 4, 1966, 481-486

TOPIC TAGS: ~~human ailment~~, ~~epizootic~~, plague, disease vector, ~~gerbil~~, flea, ~~ANIMAL PARASITE~~, ~~EPIZOOTIOLOGY, INFECTIVE DISEASE~~, ~~ANIMAL DISEASE, RODENT~~

ABSTRACT: The process of the infection of fleas infesting diseased gerbils (*Rhombomys optimus*) was studied using radioactivity labeled materials to simulate disease agents in a model experiment. Results were compared with those obtained with plague-infected gerbils. The number of fleas feeding on one gerbil were recorded, as well as the distribution of these fleas after five or six days. Calculations based

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UDC: 599.323.4 Rhombomys: 616.981.452

ACC NR: AP7001090

on experimental data showed that the mean number of gerbils that can be infected by one sick animal is 0.3—0.6 in summer and winter and 1.7—2.5 in spring and fall. Orig. art. has: 4 tables.

[WA-50; CBE No. 14]
[LP]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REP: 007

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510008-3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510008-3"

OSTROUSHKO, I.A.; LITVINOV, N.N., redaktor; SERGEYeva, N.A., redaktor;
MATINA, V.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[The crumbling of rock in boring processes; the theory of mining]
Razrushenie gornykh porod pri burenii; k teorii zabolinykh pro-
tsessov. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo geol. lit-ry, 1952. 252 p. [Microfilm]
(Boring) (MIRA 7:10)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510008-3

CONFIDENTIAL

Ministry of Defense

Letter from Director of Defense Communications to Chairman, Defense Communications Board

9. Monthly List of Russian Assessments, Literary - of Congress, 2000 of Congress, 2000

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510008-3"

Ostroushko, I.A.

The Committee on Stalin Prizes (of the Council of Ministers USSR) in the fields of science and inventions announces that the following scientific works, popular scientific books, and textbooks have been submitted for competition for Stalin Prizes for the years 1952 and 1953. (Sovetskaya Kultura, Moscow, No. 22-40, 20 Feb - 3 Apr 1954)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title of Work</u>	<u>Nominated by</u>
Ostroushko, I.A.	"Destruction of Mineral Strata During Boring"	North Caucasus Mining and Metallurgy Institute

SO: W-30604, 7 July 1954

OSTROUSHKO, Ivan Antonovich, VAYNSHTEYN, B.G., gorny inzhener, retsenzent;
RIMSHA, G.B., gornyy inzhener, retsenzent; VOZDVIZHENSKIY, B.I.,
redaktor; PARTSEVSKIY, V.N., redaktor; TARASENKO, Z.K., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Core-drilling mine sampling holes] Burenie kolonkovykh minnykh
skvazhin. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i
tsetnoi metallurgii, 1956. 310 p.
(Boring)

(MLRA 9:6)

OSTROUSHKO, Ivan Antonovich; YERMOLENKO, M.I., red.; PARTSEVSKIY, V.N.,
red.izd-va; KLEINIKOV, N.R., tekhn.red.

[Charging bore and blast holes by means of compressed air]
Pnevmaticheskoe zariazhanie shpurov i skvazhin. Moskva, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i stvetnoi metallurgii,
1958. 43 p. (MIRA 11:12)
(Blasting--Equipment and supplies)

OSTROUSHKO, I.A.; YEMREKSYEV, V.I.; BOBIN, Ye.G.; KOBAKHIDZE, V.N.; YARNAZIN,
~~778.~~; KULIK, G.T.

Industrial testing of mechanical charging of deep, horizontal blast
holes. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. no.1:20-27 '58.
(MIRA 11:6)

1. Severokavkazskiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut. Kafedra
spetskursov gornogo dela.
(Mining engineering)

A T T A C H M E N T

TITLES

19. *Thermonectus* *luteola* (Fabricius) *luteola* (Fabricius) *luteola* (Fabricius)

卷之三

John T. C. H. Smith, 1998, *Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law*, Vol. 23, No. 4, pp. 711-738.

• • • •

The next day I had a walk around the lake. The water was very clear and I could see many fish swimming in the lake. I also saw some birds flying over the water. In the afternoon, I visited a local market where I bought some souvenirs. In the evening, I went to a local restaurant for dinner. The food was delicious and I enjoyed it very much.

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irregularities in the form of a small irregularity.

Card 1

pneumatic loading of blasting charges.

machines, which are used for the preparation of explosive charges, were received from the Tyumen Explosives Plant. These machines were developed by the Tyumen Explosives Plant and manufactured by the Tyumen Auzskiy Combine. The dimensions of the machines are: length 1.5 meters, width 1.2 meters, height 1.8 meters. The maximum dimensions of the charges which can be prepared are 4.1 meters and 1.5 meters.

DISCUSSION: Several discussions took place between the Soviet experts and the Chinese experts on the following subjects:
1. Mining engineering
2. Explosive charges—Preparation
3. Explosive charges—Performance
4. Pneumatic systems—Equipment

Card 13

100-100-1

AUTHOR: Ostroushko, I.A., Doctor of Technical Sciences

TITLE: A Pneumatic Method of Drilling Rock Boreholes (Pnevmaticheskiy sposob zaryazheniya snyatkov)

PERIODICAL: Gornyy zhurnal, 1958, Nr 6, pp 75-76 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes a devise he invented for the pneumatic loading of bore holes. The use of this gadget reduces the time of loading by 4 - 5%. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Severo-Kavkazskiy gornyy i metallicheskiv institut (The North Caucasian Mining and Metallurgical Institute)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1 1. Geology 2. Earth borers-Applications

18.0000

SOV. 1950-1951

AUTHOR: Ostrovskii, I. A.

TITLE: Mining Industry of Nonferrous Metals of the Chinese People's Republic. First Five Years

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysashchikh nauchnykh zavedeniy. Tsvetnaya metalurgiya, 1959, Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 100-13. (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Of the 9,100,000 square kilometers of China, 75% are mountainous provinces of different geological age. Most covered scarcely at all of the territory. However, terms of mining of China first of the world in antimony. Reserves of tin and copper-nickel-manganese ores are very considerable. At the eve of World War II China exported manganese to 11 countries in 100,000 tons of concentrates, 100,000 tons of tin, 100,000 tons of lead, 100,000 tons of gold, 100,000 tons of silver, and at least 100,000 tons of copper. During the war there was a sharp increase in the output of nonferrous metals.

Card 1/2

Mining Industry of North Korea
of the Chinese People's Republic
10 Years

At present, there are 1,000 enterprises in the mining industry of North Korea. They are divided into three categories: state-owned enterprises, collectively-owned enterprises, and joint ventures. The largest state-owned enterprise is the San-Van Coal Mining Company. It uses advanced copper-mining techniques and has adopted Soviet methods of management, particularly those of the most aggressive European enterprises. The period of joint ventures during which the Chinese helped to build the industry was treated.

Card 2/2

OSTROUSHKO, I.A.; YEMEKEYEV, V.I.; BOBIN, Ye.G.; CHUGUNOV, L.F.

Mechanized charging of blast holes in mining. Izv.vys.ucheb.
zav., tsvet.met. 2 no.6:11-16 '59. (MIR 13:4)

1. Severokavkazskiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut. Kafedra
spetskursov gornogo dela.
(Mining; engineering--Equipment and supplies)

Ostrouchko T A

AGRESTATI, G., Institute of Geology and Petrography of Mineral Fuels, Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Moscow and Laboratory subsection of the Institute of Geology and Petrography of Synthetic Fuels from Different Rocks with Synthetic Petroleum (Section III).

BENJAMIN, Iren F., Belarusian Scientific Research Institute for Labour Safety in Mining Industries and Study of Gas Outbursts Phenomena (Section III).

BUD, Ignatij O., Novosibirsk University, Institute of Geology and Geochemistry, Chair of Economic and Social Problems of Combustible Minerals. "Method of Determination of oil and gas saturation of porous-rocks (Section IV).

DANOV, Sverj A., Institute of Petrology and Chemistry of Sciences USSR, Moscow research in the field of oil and oil products (Section III).

DANOV, V. P., Institute of Petrology and Chemistry of Sciences USSR, Moscow research in the field of theoretical bases of oil and gas saturation of porous-rocks (Section IV).

DANOV, V. P., Institute of Petrology and Chemistry of Sciences USSR, Moscow research in the field of mining and metallurgy. "Methods of determination of oil and gas saturation of porous-rocks (Section IV).

FEDEK, I. N., Ural'sk Institute of Geology and Petrography of the USSR, Institute of Geology and Petrography of coal seams to facilitate mining. Research and development of methods of forecasting and prevention of outbursts in coal seams (Section V).

FEDOROV, G. V., Belarusian Scientific Research Institute for Oil and Gas Outbursts Phenomena, Institute of Geology and Petrography of Synthetic Fuels from Different Rocks with Synthetic Petroleum (Section III).

GALYAFITOV, Amin P., Department of the Institute of Geology and Petrography of the USSR, Institute of Geology and Petrography of Synthetic Fuels from Different Rocks with Synthetic Petroleum (Section III).

THE BOSTONIAN, BOSTON, MASS., NOVEMBER 1, 1861.

OSTROUSHKO, I.A.; YEMEKSEYEV, V.I.; BIRYUKOV, I.A.; KRIVCHIKOV, P.F.;
CHUGUNOV, L.P.; BOBIN, Ye.O.

Mechanized hole charging in powder blasting operations. Jor.
zhur. no.10:36-38 O '60. (MIRA 19:2)

1. Severo-Kavkazskiy gorno-metallurgicheskiy institut,
2. Ordzhonikidze (for Ostroushko, Yemekseyev, Biryukov).
3. Tyryauzskiy gorno-obogatitel'nyy kombinat (for Krivchikov,
Chugunov, Bobin).
(Mining engineering)

OSTROUSHKO, I.A., prof.; YESEKEYEV, V.I., dotsent; KRIVCHIKOV, P.V., inzh.;
DORODNOV, V.S., inzh.; CHUGUNOV, L.F., inzh.; KLYACHKO, L.I., inzh.

Improvement of bore bits for compressed-air percussion drills.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. no.10:93-98 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

I. Severo-Kavkazskiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut imeni Sergo
Ordzhonikidze. Rekomendovana kafedroy spetsial'nykh kursov gorno-g
dela Severo-Kavkazskogo gornometallurgicheskogo instituta.
(Boring; machinery)

OSTROUSHKE, I.A ; YEMEKEYEV, V.I ; BORODIN, V.S. ; BORODIN, N.I. ;
KRYVCHIKOV, P.F. ; CHUGUIN, I.F.

Optimal conditions for BA-107 drill rig operations in hard rocks
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 4 no.3:12-18 '61. (Vol. 15:1)

I. Severokavkazskiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut i Tyrrnyauzskiy
kombinat. Rekomendovana kafedroy spetsial'nykh kursov gornogo
del'a Severokavkazskogo gornometallurgicheskogo instituta.
(Rock drills)

L 33337-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5003364

S/0149/64/000/006/0007/0017

AUTHOR: Yemekeyev, V.I.; Ostroushko, I.A.; Mar'yenkov, V.V.

TITLE: Improved mechanization of chamber and blast hole charging with bulk explosives

SOURCE: IVUZ. Tsvetnaya metallurgiya, no. 6, 1984, 7-17

TOPIC TAGS: bulk explosive, mechanized charging, blast hole charging, mining, chamber charging, ammonite, explosive metering, flow meter

ABSTRACT: Bulk explosives (not packed in cartridges) can be advantageously delivered by mechanical installations set up at various faces of a mine. At present, the following devices for explosive dosing, transportation and charging have been tested: 1. the worm-gear measuring aggregate; 2. the single-chamber metering device devised by Gipronikel' chamber metering arrangement designed by SKGMI. The two-chamber

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510008-3

This installation has been tested at no... types 6F, 6ZhV and VZ granulated to 5 mm diameter were used. The operation, i...
Card 1/2

33337-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5003361

capacity and plant are discussed in detail. Formulas for calculating the delivery rates are derived. The design of the nozzle for charging blasting holes, safety measures, and handling of pneumatic lines are described. "The engineers participating in the mechanized charging were: Ye. G. Bobin, F.G. Biragov, G.D. Soblyev, and G.P. Adamidi. Orig. art. has: 8 figures, 7 formulas, 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra spetskursov gornogo dela, Severokavkazskiy gornorejstallurgicheskiy institut (Department of special courses on mining, North Caucasus mining and metallurgical institute)

SUBMITTED: 25Jan64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: WA, IE

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510008-3"

Card 2/2

POLIKARPOV, V. I.; SOKOLOV, N. N.; TROTSKII, V. V.; VASIL'EV, V. V.;
ZHURAVLEV, V. A.; ZHUKOV, V. P.; BORODIN, V. L.P.

The USSR aircraft industry is planning to develop a new
"one-aircraft" aircraft, the "T-10".

1. Levon-Kavazsky pilot, the first aircraft designer, copy,
Babkin, Gurevichko, etc. Levon-Kavazsky flew his first flight
by an Sovietavia pilot, G. G. Bykovskiy, Tomsk, 1948.
2. Syryginuskiy engineer, after Bykovskiy, Tomsk, 1948.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510008-3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510008-3"

ACCESSION NR: AR4020485

S/0081/64/000/001/N060/N060

SOURCE: RZh. Khimiya, Abs. 1N380

AUTHOR: Ostroushko, I. A.; Medvedev, V. V.

TITLE: The feasibility of planning explosives for specific mining and geological conditions

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Severokavkazsk. in-ta, vy*p. 16, 1961, 190-194 gornometallurg.

TOPIC TAGS: ammonium nitrate explosive, blast mining, mining explosive, explosive characteristic, explosive

TRANSLATION: The author reviews the characteristics of ammonium nitrate explosives. Optimal efficiency in blasting operations can be attained not only by varying the amount and order of placement of explosives in the rock to be blasted but also by proper selection, i.e. planning, of explosives for specific blasting conditions. B. Lur'ye

DATE ACQ: 18Feb64

SUB CODE: CH

ENCL: 00

Card 1/1

OSTRoushko, I. A., prof.; YEMEKEYEV, V. I., dotsent; BOBIN, Ye. G.,
inzh.: MEDVEDEV, V. V., inzh.; KOBAKHIDZE, V. N., inzh.:
Krivchikov, P. F., inzh.; CHUGUNOV, L. F., inzh.;
MASTRYUKOV, M. V., inzh.

Improving mechanized charging of blastholes. Izv. vys. ucheb.
zav.: gor. zhur. no. 9:92-96 '61. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Severokavkazskiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut. Reko-
mendovana kafedroy gornogo dela.

(Blasting)

OSTROUSHKO, I.A.; TEDER, K.I., otv. red.; SHMELEV, A.I., red.izd-va;
PROZOROVSKAYA, V.L., tekhn. red.; SABITOV, A., tekhn. red.

[Mining processes and instruments in rock drilling] Zaborinye
proseses i instrumenty pri burenii gornykh porod. Moskva,
Gosgortekhizdat, 1962. 271 p. (MIRA 1':11)
(Boring)

OSTROUSHKO, I.A.; YEMEKEYEV, V.I.; BOBIN, Ye.I.; KRIVCHIKOV, F.F.;
CHUGUNOV, L.F.; MASTRYUKOV, M.V.

Improving pneumatic charging of blast holes. Gorn. zhur.
no.11:33-37 N '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Severo-Kavkazskiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut (for
Ostroushko, Yemekeyev, Bobin). 2. Tyrny-Auzskiy kombinat
(for Krivchikov, Chugunov, Mastryukov).

OSTROUSHKO, Ivan Antonovich, prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; BOBDI,
Yevgeniy Gerasimovich, gornyy inzh.; YEKEYEV, Vyacheslav
Ivanovich, dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; KRYVCHIKOV, Petr
Fedorovich, gornyy inzh.; CHUGUNOV, Leonid Fedorovich,
gornyy inzh.; DEMIDYUK, G.P., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent;
GEYMAN, L.M., red.izd-va; LAVRENT'YEVA, L.G., tekhn. red.

[Mechanization of blasting; mechanization of loading and
stemming blast holes and mine chambers] Mekhanizatsiya
vzryvnykh rabot; mekhanizatsiya zariazheniya i zatoplki shpul-
rov, vzryvnykh skvazhin i minnykh kamер. Moskva, Gosgor-
tekhizdat, 1962. 127 p. (MIR 15:11)

(Blasting--Equipment and supplies)

OSTROUSHKO, I.A.; PAVLOVSKIY, V.I.; OSTROUSHKO, R.I.

Using shot when drilling for oil, gas, or coal. Neft. khoz.
40 no. 4:20-26 Apr '62. (MIL 15:5
(Boring)

PAVLOVSKIY, V.I.; OSTROUSHKO, F.I.

Improved procedure for the manufacture of cast steel shot for
drilling. Lit.proizv. no.7:3-4 J1 '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Founding) (Shot)

СТРОУШЕК, И.А.; САВИЧЕНКО, В.И.; ОСТРОУШЕК, Р.И.

Using shot when drilling for oil, gas, or coal. Neft. knoz.
40 no.4:20-26 Ap. '62. (MIRU 15:5)
(boring)

IVANOV, V.D.; OSTROUSHKO, V.D.

Mechanized warehouse for tar. Koks. i khim. no. 3:53-54 '59.
(MIRA 12:3)

1. Makeyevskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod.
(Coal tar--Storage)

NEW/EX-REF ID: A12715

AUTHORS: Ivanov, V.D. and Ostrovsko, V.D.

TITLE: Mechanised storage tanks for coal tar (Mekhanizirovannye khranilishchne dlya smoly)

PERIODICAL: koks i khimiya 1959, Nr 5, pp 53-54 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A self cleaning storage tank designed by the authors (fig.1) is described. The principle of the cleaning mechanism is similar to that of self cleaning tar decantation tanks. Two such tanks were erected on the Makeyevka Works in March 1958. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: makeyevskiy koksosazhnikcheskiy zavod (Makeyevka 'locking' works)

Card 1/1

OSTROUSHKO, Yu.I.; LOGVINENKO, I.A.

Table for visual titration. Zav.lab. 22 no.5:612 '56. (MIRA 9:8)
(Titration)

3.1-7-41/49

AUTHOR: Ostroushko, Yu. I.

TITLE: The Use of Organic Glass for the Production of Laboratory
Vessels and Apparatus (Primeneniye organicheskogo stekla ilya
izgotovleniya laboratornoy posudy i priborov).

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol. 23, Nr 7, pp. 81t-817
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: Organic glass or the so-called plexiglass is resistant against the action of several mineral acids and alkalis, as well as against that of hydrofluoric acid and fluorine solutions. It is used for making small tubes, pipettes, (graduated) measuring vessels, burettes, etc. as well as larger objects such as glasses, retorts, etc. Hermetical introduction of metal conductors into the plexiglass electrode is brought about with the aid of the polymer (glue B.F.2, BF-4). For the measuring of the temperature of hydrofluoric solutions or fluorides a platinum-, lead-, or tungsten coating is applied to the end of the thermometer which is to be immersed. The thermally solid tissue is used as diaphragm in electrolysis. It possesses high electric conductivity and corrosion resistance in fluorides and other corrosive elements. There are 5 figures.

Card 1/2

32-7-41/49

The Use of Organic Glass for the Production of Laboratory
Vessels and Apparatus.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

SOV/136-58-12-9/22

AUTHORS: Ostroushko, Yu.I., Meyerson, G.A., Silina, G.F. and Shtrapenina, R.B.

TITLE: Electrolytic Method of Producing Tantalum (Elektroliti-cheskiy sposob polucheniya tantala)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Metally, 1958, Nr 12, pp 38 - 44 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Electrolysis of melts for tantalum production was first developed in 1929 (Ref 1). The method, which was adopted outside the USSR, depended on the decomposition of Ta_2O_5 , whose presence in the K_2TaF_7 -KF(-KCl-NaF) melt eliminated the anode effect. Electrolysis becomes progressively more advantageous than the sodium-thermic method as the scale of operations is increased, a further advantage being the increasing availability of the pentoxide. The work described had as its object the study of electrolysis conditions for a type of electrolyte (based on NaCl + KCl eutectic) not used in practice. Electrolysis was effected in a nickel crucible (cathode) (Figure 1) 100 mm in diameter, the bath depth being 180 mm. The cylindrical graphite anode, with a working surface of 546 cm^2 , was fixed centrally. The electrolyte was made by fusing the equi-molecular chlorides (calcined, chemically pure) mixture and the K_2TaF_7 (pure

Card1/3

SCV/136-58-12-9/22

Electrolytic Method of Producing Tantalum

dry) at 650 - 700 °C and then adding pure dry Ta₂O₅ (10-15% of the weight of the K₂TaF₇ could dissolve) after the anode had been inserted and the direct current switched on. The influence on recovery and current efficiency of the K₂TaF₇ content (10-100%) of the electrolyte (Figure 2) and of temperature (610-720 °C) (Figure 3) were studied, as was the effect on electrolysis of anodic current density (5-140 A/dm²). The influence of these factors on the size composition of the tantalum powder was studied as was the behaviour of impurities (Figure 4 shows the impurity contents of the bath as a function of time, Table 2 giving the corresponding information for the powder). It was found that a pure powder, suitable for producing malleable tantalum could be advantageously made by electrolysis (followed by the usual purification) from electrolytes containing 6%-70% (NaCl + KCl), 25-30% K₂TaF₇ and 3-3.5% Ta₂O₅ which melts at 600 °C, is highly fluid and relatively non-volatile at the electrolysis temperature

Card 2/3

Electrolytic Method of Producing Tantalum

SOV/136-58-12-4/12

(about 700 °C) and has little effect on the nickel. A system for maintaining electrolyte quality over long working periods has been devised. The cell used provides for continuous operation with periodical removal of the 20% Ta cathodic deposit. There are 5 figures, 2 tables and 12 references, 9 of which are English and 3 Soviet.

Card 3/3

AUTHORS: Estabrook, M. L., R. D. S., L. L. SCV/1-2-4-10

TITLE: A Simple Counterpart of a Flame Photometer (Простой аналог пламеннометра)

PERIODICALS RECEIVED IN THE LIBRARIES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, JULY 1953

Cartoon

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Card 2 of 2

OSTROUSHKO, Yu.I.; BUCHIKHIN, P.I.; ALEKSEYEVA, V.V.; NABOYSHCHIKOVA, T.F.;
KOVINA, G.A.; SHELKHOVA, S.A.; ALEKSEYEVA, R.N.; MAKOVETSAYA, M.A.;
PANASENKOVA, Ye.I., red.; MAZKL', Ye.I., tekhn.red.

[Lithium, its chemistry and processes for the treatment of its ores]
Litii, ego khimiia i tekhnologiya. Moskva, Izd-vo Glav.uprav. po
ispol'zovaniyu atomnoi energii pri Sovete Ministriv SSSR, 1960.
198 p. (MIRA 13:9)

(Lithium)

OSTROUSHKO, Yu.¹, kand.tekhn.nauk; AL'IAS KHA, V., inzh.

Very simple resource. Izobr.i rats. no.6:32-34 Je '60.
(V.I.A 14:2)
(Lithium.)

S/076/61/006/001/0-3 0-3
3017 3052

AUTHORS: Ostroushko, Yu. I., Muzalevskaya, I. V., Krutsko, V. S.

TITLE: Solubility of Lithium Bicarbonate in Water

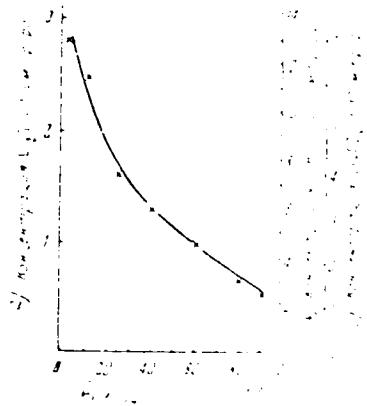
PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1961, Vol. 6, No. 1,
pp. 229 - 231

TEXT: The authors studied the solubility of lithium bicarbonate in water at atmospheric pressure in a temperature range of from +2 to +90°C. Results are given in a table. Fig. 2 shows the solubility of LiHCO_3 as a function of temperature. It increases with increasing temperature. The solubility is 24.6 g/l at +30°C, 79.3 g/l at 25°C, and 116 g/l at +2°C. LiHCO_3 exists in solutions up to 90°C only if the solution contains CO₂ gas in equilibrium. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 6 references:
1 Soviet, 1 US, 2 French, and 3 German.

SUBMITTED: June 18, 1963

Card 1, 2

5-57861/006/001/016/019
B-17/3054



Legend to Fig.1: a) concentration of LiOH , in g/100 ml of solution;
b) concentration of LiHCO_3 , in g/100 ml of solution; c) concentration of
 Li_2CO_3 , in g/100 ml of solution

Card 2/2

OSTROUSHKO, Yu.I.; ALEKSEYEVA, V.V.

Geothermal waters as a potential source of lithium, Atom.energ. 10
no.4:419-420 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(Lithium)

S 2100

10 x 7

27
S 078/62/007/001238510008-3
B119/B110

AUTHORS: Ostroushko, Yu I., Filippova, N. I., Isak'yanov, A.

TITLE: Interaction of β -spodumene and sulfuric acid

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 7 no. 1 (1962), p. 11

TEXT: The mechanism of the reaction between spodumene and H_2SO_4 was studied for varying thermal pretreatment of the former. β -spodumene was obtained from α -spodumene ($Li_2O = 6.71\%$; $Al_2O_3 = 23.94\%$; $SiO_2 = 69.35\%$) by heating to 1000°C (tube Silit furnace). The conversion of the α to the β form was checked by crystal optical and x-ray analyses. β -spodumene was made to react with H_2SO_4 in quartz test tubes (standard conditions: 100°C for 60 min; H_2SO_4 consumption 40%). The mixture was filtered and washed with hot water. Residues were studied by x-ray diffraction analysis with the GPU-70 (URS-70) apparatus, with the PKA-62 (RKD-62) camera with Fe anode and Mn filter as well as infrared spectrographically (MVS-2 (IKS-2) double-beam infrared spectrophotograph with LiF prism for the range from 4 to 14 μ).

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S/078/62/007/002, 00¹/C¹

B119/B110

Interaction of β -spodumene...

to 1500 cm^{-1} and with KCl prism from 1400 to 550 cm^{-1}) and compared with the data of the initial substances. Besides these analytic methods thermogravimetric and chemical analyses were used. 1) The minimum tempering temperature for α -spodumene required for a reaction with H_2SO_4 (it is 950°C), 2) the optimum temperature and time of the spodumene H_2SO_4 reaction (up to 100°C spodumene is not changed; minimum reaction temperature 150°C , optimum temperature with minimum reaction time $250 - 300^\circ\text{C}$); 3) the reversibility of the reaction with H_2SO_4 by tempering of the non-washed reaction product at 500 , 700 , 800 , 900 , 1000 , and 1100°C were determined. Results: β -spodumene reacts with H_2SO_4 as follows

$\text{Li}_2\text{O}\cdot\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3\cdot4\text{ SiO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow \text{Li}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}\cdot\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3\cdot4\text{ SiO}_2$; the IR spectrogram of the residue shows one OH vibrational band each at 3020 and 2450 cm^{-1} (the latter verified by substituting H_2O by D_2O) which are not present in the spectrogram of the initial substance. The above-mentioned reaction is not possible with α -spodumene. Significant deformations of the crystal lattice occur, if Li in spodumene is replaced by H. The residue resulting

Card 2/3

AM036550

BOOK EXPLOITATION

8/

Kaplan, Grigoriy YKremeyevich; Silina, Galina Fedorovna; Ostroushko, Yuriy Ivanovich

Electrolysis in the metallurgy of rare earth metals (Elektroliz v metallurgii redkikh metallov), Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1963, 360 p. illus., biblio, Errata slip inserted. 2,500 copies printed.

TOPIC TAG: rare metal, electrolysis, rare earth metal, lithium, rubidium, cesium, uranium, tantalum, columbium, zirconium, thorium, beryllium

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: The book covers work on obtaining pure rare metals and their electrolysis. The theory and practice of obtaining waterless salts of the rare metals and the electrolysis of melts with a liquid cathode (lithium, rubidium, cesium, uranium, and rare-earth metals), with a solid cathode (tantalum, columbium, zirconium, thorium, uranium, and beryllium) are covered in the book. The electrolytic process of obtaining alloys of rare metals is described. The book is intended for a broad audience of engineers and technicians in the metallurgical, metal working, and chemical industries and can also be useful to students in higher educational institutions.

TABLE OF CONTENTS [abridged]:

~~Copied~~

OSTROUSHKO, Yu.I.; FILIPPOVA, K.I.; IGNAT'YEVA, L.A.

Interaction of β -spodumene with sulfuric acid. Zhur.neorg.khim.
7 no.2:244-251 F '62. (MIA 15:3)
(Spodumene) (Sulfuric acid)

OSTROV, A.B., inzh.

New state standards for railroad clearances. Zhel.dor.transp.
42 no.3:10-15 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Railroads--Standards)

OSTROV, A.B., kand. tekhn. nauk.

Standardization of railroad clearances in socialist countries.
Zhel. dor. transp. 41 no.2:87-93 P '59. (MIRA 12:3)
(Railroads--Specifications)

OSTROV, I.L., inzh.

Method of decreasing additional losses in asynchronous motors. Vest.
elektroprom. 28 no.10:17-22 O '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Electric motors, Induction)

AUTHOR: Ostrov, I.I., Engineer.

AC-104 18

TITLE: A method of reducing stray losses in induction motors.
(Sposob umen'ya snyat' strayoschchiykh poter' asinkhronnykh
elektrosvyaznykh)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektricheskoy Promstsi, 1957, Vol. 10, No. 1C,
p. 17 - 22 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Engineer V.I. Kuznetsov participated in the work described in this article. In the manufacture and testing of a large number of squirrel-cage induction motors with cast aluminum rotor windings it was found that the no-load losses of any given type of motor varied widely, and in about a third of the motors the iron losses were excessive.

Laboratory test showed that the steel itself was of satisfactory properties. The influence of manufacturing operations on the iron losses in the magnet of stator steel was measured using the special coil of the armature illustrated in Fig. 1 and the electrical circuit shown in Fig. 2. It was shown that errors of measurement were less than 2% and that closing the teeth along the slot gave a small an increase in losses to be an explanation of the effect observed. Tests were made on a large number of stators in different stages of manufacture using the circuit card 1/3 shown in Fig. 3. The influence of different paint on the

A method of reducing stray losses in induction motors. 11C-10-4/18

operations such as the removal of burrs and varying the number of pressings in assembling a packet are given in Table 1 - 4 from which it is concluded that the stator is not the source of increase in the no-load losses. The influence of the rotor on the no-load loss was, therefore, studied and the results of the work are given in Table 5, from which it will be seen that by changing the rotor in a given stator the iron losses could be changed from 0.5 to 1.5 kW. A circuit for the determination of the rotor losses similar to that used for the stator is illustrated in Fig. 4. Two rotors were investigated in detail and the results are given in Table 6 which shows that iron losses in the rotor can vary widely. From examination of the results it was concluded that the increase in stray losses results from eddy currents round a circuit including the outer surface of the shaft and the outer edge of the rotor. Since one path of this circuit can consist of rotor teeth short circuited by the rotor windings it should be possible to reduce the losses by insulating the windings from the steel. In order to determine harmonics of the induction at tooth frequency oscillograms were made of the e.m.f. on a wire lying on a stator tooth at no-load, (Fig. 5a) and short circuit (Fig. 5b). The oscillograms show card 2/3 the absence of pulsation harmonics when the rotor is locked.

IDZON, Mikhail Fridmanovich; MOZHEYKO, A.F., inzh., retsenzent;
QSTROV, N.M., inzh., red.; ANIKINA, M.S., red.iad-va;
ORESHKINA, V.I., tekhn. red.

[Machining blades of gas turbine engines] Mekhanicheskais ob-
rabotka lopatok gazoturbinnikh dvigatelei. Moskva, Oborongiz,
1963. 319 p. (MIRA 16:5)
(Gas turbines--Blades) (Metal cutting) (Automation)

OSTROV, Ya.

USSR/Biology, Agricultural - Wheat Jul 50

"Cooperation of Scientists and Production Workers,"
Ya. Ostrov, Vice-Chm, Council of Ministers Latvian
SSR

"Nauka i Zhizn'" No 7, p 19

Lists accomplishments of institutes of Acad Sci Latvian SSR. The Inst of Soil Studies and Farming has enjoyed some success in introducing branched wheat crops (seeds presented to Institute by Lysenko) at kolkhozes and exptl stations. The Inst of Chem is studying the possibilities of using local fuel to obtain liquid fuel and other products. A number of problems have been solved by the Institutes of Geol and Geog, Microbiol, Biol, and Exptl Med. 221T6

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"Sal

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001238510008-3"

CHIRKIN,V.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; OSTROV,A.B., kandidat
tekhnicheskikh nauk

Regulation of basic railroad standards. Standartizatsiya no.3:51 -
55 My-Je '55.
(MLRA 8-10)

1. TSentral'nyy Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Ministerstva
putey soobshcheniya
(Railroads--Specifications)

SVETINSKIY, Ye.V.; OSTROV, V.I.

File foundations in industrial construction; All-Union Seminar at
the Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy of the U.S.S.R.
Osn., fund. i mekh. grun. 7 no.4 31-32 '65. (MIRA 1P;8)

LAPAN V, A.A.; OSTIK L, Ye.I.; IVANOV, S.I., ktor tekhn. nauk,
retsenzent; KOGA V, L.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.

[Casting; gray cast iron part for motor vehicles; practice
of the Likhachev Automobile Plant] iz irvodstva avtomobil'-
nykh otlivok iz serogo sveruna; Izdatya CIA. No 17, Izd-
vo "Nashinostroenie," Leningrad. 1931. (T. 17: 1)

RYAKOV, Alekseandr Fedorovich; CHESNOKOV, A.S., nauchnyy red.; GLILLER, Yo.M.,
nauchnyy red.; OSTROVA, I.M., red.; VLADIMIROVICH, A.G., red.;
TOKER, A.M., tekhn.red.

[Making steel construction elements] Izgotovlenie stal'nykh
konstruktsii. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Vses.uchebno-pedagog.
izd-vo Trudreservisdat, 1958. 367 p. (MIRA 12:3)
(Steel, Structural)

ANOKHIN, Grigoriy Aleksandrovich, inzh.; NIKITICHEV, V.S., nauchnyy
red.; VLADIMIROVICH, A.G., red.; OSTROVA, I.M., red.; SAMUYLOVA,
A.O., tekhn.red.

[Practical instruction for masters training masons in building
and trade schools] Metodicheskoe posobie masteru proizvod-
stvennogo obucheniia dlia podgotovki kamenshchikov v stroytel'-
nykh i remeslennykh uchilishchakh. Moskva, Vses.uchebno-pedagog.
izd-vo Trudrezervizdat, 1958. 191 p. (MIRA 12:11)
(Masonry--Study and teaching)

LAVROV, Donat Petrovich; FEDOSEYEV, N.P., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.;
ALEKSANDROVSKIY, A.V., red.; OSTROVA, I.M., red.; RAYOV, S.I.,
tekhn.red.

[Safety engineering and fire prevention in general construction]
Tekhnika bezopasnosti i protivopozharnaya tekhnika na obshchesh-
stroitel'nykh rabotakh. Moskva, Vses.uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo
Trudrezervizdat, 1959. 167 p. (MIRA 13:10)
(Building--Safety measures) (Fire prevention)

TOROPOV, Aleksandr Sergeyevich; VLADIMIROVICH, A.G., red.; OSTROVA, I.M.,
red.; TOKER, A.M., tekhn.red.

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KOSTMIC, Yury Anatol'yevich; ZAZULINA, S.A., cand. tekh. nauci,
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(Annot. otsnitsa "Izberi" Izdatel'stvo akademicheskoy literatury
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BC

Catalytic action of coke in high-temperature cracking. N. A. Burnov and K. J. Ovchinnikov (Neft. Chas., 1952, 27, No. 3, 26-28).—The primary dissociation in high-temp. cracking is independent of the coke. The latter catalyzes subsequent condensation processes. A large amount of coke causes heavy carbonization, and lower yields of aromatic, gas, and light oils.

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Pyrolysis or vapor-phase cracking N. A. Butkov
and R. Ya. Ostroumova Neftsova Khimicheskaya 26, No. 2,
pp. 41(1934) — Vapor-phase cracking is carried out at
670°C^o, and pyrolysis at 620°C^o, both being effected
near atm pressure. In once-through vapor-phase crack-
ing, the amt of aromatic compds obtained is 1% less
than in pyrolysis. The amt of pure aromatic compds pro-
duced by repeated recycling in cracking is slightly lower
than that in a single pyrolysis (12.0 against 13.6%). The
crude aromatic compds obtained in vapor-phase cracking
contain a considerable amt of unsatd compds, the re-
moval of which causes large refining losses and a high
consumption of H₂S₂. Therefore, vapor-phase cracking
is less suitable for the prep of aromatic compds from
petroleum. In the pyrolysis of Baku gas oil, carried out
at 670°, 17.4% of gasoline of an end point of 175°, contg
71.9% aromatic compds, is obtained, at 600° the corre-
sponding figures are 16.2 and 50%, and at 675° 14.5 and
94.3%. The gasoline obtained in vapor-phase cracking
is more stable than that obtained in pyrolysis, because
of a higher content of paraffins and naphthenes. The
vapor-phase gasoline cannot be refined to comply with
the specifications, because of excessive refining losses.
The gasoline obtained in the pyrolysis can be refined,
and gum formation can be avoided by the use of anti-
oxidants. Losses incurred in vapor-phase recycling
are high and increase with increase in the no. of recycling
operations. The products obtained in once-through
pyrolysis have a higher value than those obtained in
vapor-phase cracking. Thus, in pyrolysis, higher anti-
knock fuels are obtained, and the slightly excessive pour
point can be lowered by adding straight-run gasoline

12

The refined vapor-phase cracked gasoline are low in
low-boiling fraction, and the addn. of straight-run gasoline
is not recommended because of the lowering of the anti-
knock value. The gasoline yield can be raised by re-
cycling the gas oil in vapor-phase cracking, whereby
the content of light fractions is raised. Recycling causes
an increase in the aromatic compds, and a decrease in un-
saturated compds.

A. A. Buchtingk

The catalytic action of coke in high-temperature cracking. N. A. Butkov and R. Ya. Ostroum. Metallurg. Aeronautika 27, No. 2, 73 (1953). High-temp. cracking consists of 2 processes - the process of primary dissociation

and that of condensation of the products of dissociation. The former is almost independent from the coke, i.e., these reactions are classified as homogeneous. The process of condensation, which usually occurs mainly in the second part of the retort, depends on the amt. of coke in the retort and is accordingly a heterogeneous catalytic reaction with coke playing the part of a catalyst. Consequently, a small amt. of coke in the retort promotes higher yields of aromatic compounds. Large amounts of coke cause a heavy condensation which is accompanied by lower yields of aromatic compounds, gas and light oils. Heavy cracking carried out in a retort free of coke gives a low yield of aromatic compounds and a high yield of gas. The operating conditions are determined best by the content of unsatd. hydrocarbons in the gas. The yield of coke depends upon the contamination of the stock and may amount to 1-2%.

A. V. Bochtingk

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AUTHORS: Ostrova, S. O.; Golubkov, A. G.; P'yankov, B. L.

69

TITLE: An electrostatic potential meter 14

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SOURCE: Ref. zh. Radiotekhnika i elektronika, Abs. 11A/70

REF SOURCE: Tr. Kazansk. avants. in-ta, vyp. 85, 1964, 151-153

TOPIC TAGS: electrostatics, electric measuring instrument, surface property

ABSTRACT: An instrument was developed which can be used in industrial and laboratory conditions for the detection and measurement of electrostatic potentials on surfaces. As a converter of the constant potential induced in the probe, a dynamic capacitor is used, the capacitance of which is varied with a frequency of 1030 hz with the aid of a special oscillator. The amplified alternating voltage is fed to a synchronous detector and from this detector to a pointer-type instrument. The limits of electrostatic potential measurements are: from 0 to 100 kv; the instrument input resistance equals 10 Tohms (10^3 ohms). The measurement error is 5%. The measurement of the electrostatic potentials in the limits from 0 to 1 kv is conducted with direct contact of the probe, but from 1 to 100 kv it is conducted through detachable dielectric separators which eliminate the possibility of an electric discharge between the surface and the probe. V. S. [Translation of abstract]

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